THE WAR.

Animated by the peaceful spirit of the patriarch, the Southern States formed a separate government. This was stoutly opposed. It was denied that these States find either the cause or the right to secede. It seemed to be considered that the separation would injure the other States, and that te their welfare the South was indispensable. The desire was to retain the Southern people as fellow-citizens, and, it must be assumed, as brethren with equal rights. To overthrow this separate government a war of invasion was waged for nearly five years with tireless determination and everincreasing vigor. The defence was as carnest and resolute as the attack was powerful. I purposely omit all details of the terrible conflict, as it would here serve no good end, only saying in passing that the whole South, regarding the cause as that of home and country, became an armed camp, and made a defence which astonished the world. But in accordance with the analogies of history the victory remained with the heaviest battalions. The huge eclipse of Appomattox came; the Confederate Government, the exponent of Southern independence, was crushed by the mailed hand of power, and its scarred and battered veterans were surrendered, paroled and returned to their homes. Let us pause for a moment. If the tongue were paralyzed the heart would speak. How much happiness, how many hopes, how many loved companions lie buried here!

Tradition, legend, tune and song Shall many an age that wail prolong:

Tradition, legend, tune and song Shall many an age that wail prolong: Still from the sire the son shall hear Of the stern strife and carriage drear, Where shivered was fair Scotland's spea And broken was her shield. RECONSTRUCTION.

At the close of the war the army of the victors occupied the South. Slavery was abolished, and the freedmen were enfran-

shelished, and the freedmen were enfranchised and incorporated as a new element of citizenship. The laws known as Reconstruction Acts of Congress were passed, and the body politic thus newly constituted was invited to reconstruct the State governments; and thus was presented for solution by the South the most difficult political problem in all history.

After that the deluge. The fountains of the great deep were broken up. Black horrors, worse than war or the plagues of Egypt, fell upon the South. Swarms of new people, mostly adventurers, covered the whole country. The very anomalous condition of alfairs afforded them potent agencies with which to accomplish their purposes. Bace domination is always anti-republicau and oppressive, but when the more ignorant race is the more numerous and dominant it becomes intolerable. The original citizens, possessing what property was left in the country, less numerous and in part disfranchised, were overborne by numbers banded together the country. were overborne by numbers banded to-gether by race affinities and the cohesive gether by race affinities and the cohesive power of public plunder. They were excluded from all participation in the government of their fathers, and made strangers in their own country. With some exceptions the offices were seized by a motley band of political upstarts, harlequins and mountebanks, of all races and nations, and of every degree of ignorance and audacity. Then followed the saturnalia of corruption, a nightmare of horrors in the name of liberty.

Truth requires it to be said that no country in any age—not Poland, Hungary, or Ireland, not Roumania under the Turk—way ever in a condition compara-

No wise or good man could desire the continuance of so grotesque a caricature of republican government. Surely none could be willing to tolerate it except parhaps that peculiar class—happily small and growing less—that take pleasure in subsery, and suppose it to be a patriotic duty to furnish at any cost to the country and to humanity a purgatory for the punishment of rebels. I have often thought that this confused, urbulent desolation could be aptly illustrated by nothing but that fearful abyes of the Paradise Lost—neither sea nor good dry land, that "chaos on the wasteful deep" which the arch-enemy of mankind, just escaped from the burning sulphurs of his infernal prison house, encountered in his bold essay to reach the abode of man in the new orented world.

DELIVERANCE

But the evil passions of men cannot last forever. By a wise dispensation they subside; and on this joyous commemoration day we are thankful that the dark night has passed, and the light of a glorious day is beginning to dawn. For this great deliverance we make grateful and proper acknowledgment. We are largely indebted to the returning sense of justice among good telizens in every part of the country, North, South, East and West. We are still more indebted to the righteousness of our cause, and to the eternal principles of truth and justice. But most of all are we under obligations to our own people, who, driven tice. But most of all are we under obligations to our own people, who, driven to despair, concentrated all their powers of mind and body in one mighty effort, and, led by our distinguished Chief Magistrate, Governor Wade Hampton, in the Centennial year of their country's independence, broke the chains that bound them, and now, by the blessing of Heaven, are again "a free people."

DUTIES TO THE COUNTRY. My friends, I have made this imperfect but, I believe, truthful parietive, not without a present of the day is, What is our duty? Our people are accustosed to do their duty as they see it, without regard to consequences, and our great effort new should be to ascertain in what direction that duty lies.

to ascertain in what direction that duty lies.

We own duties to the country. Our first impulse about be one of gratitude, without the least alloy of any apirit of revenge or retaliation. All such feelings are everwhelmed by a simple, sublime thankfulness that a good Providence has relieved us from a condition as terrible. Breaking for our people, I venture to declaye that it is a their multicrable duty as good disease in the future as faithfully as they performed is in the past.

All the States have relapsed into their temperature of it may proposed otherwise, and more ment. It was proposed otherwise, and may places of good diseasain, of min the leading dries are the preservious of pasce, the securing of aract of pasce, the securing of aract of grant justice for all and the cultivation of factors of fellowship. These

give a hand which has never betrayed. The States are now homogeneous. There is no institution in existence which appertains only to some, and to which the others are opposed. Upon contiguous territory, in the same general government, and under the same flag, with a thousard relations, civil, social, ecclesiastical, financial and political, the happiness and prosperity of each part must be promoted by harmony throughout the whole. There are still, it is true, differences of soil and climate, of employments and products; differences in tastes, temperament and habits of thought: but ments and products; differences in tastes, temperament and habits of thought; but surely these are not so important as to preclude the possibility of harmonious and presperous union; provided that each State, which is supposed to be most familiar with its own affairs, be left free to manage its local concerns, and receive from the convergence to the control of the from the common central government equal rights and privileges with the othequal rights and privileges with the other States. Under these just conditions I am free to say that it seems to be not only our duty but our interest to mourage the growth of fraternal feeling and to promote that harmony so essential to the prosperity of the whole.

It is not necessary that the late conflict, fierce and bloody as it was, should prove to be the vulnus immedicabile—that the hitterness which it engendered should.

prove to be the vulnus immedicabile—that the bitterness which it engendered should last forever. After such a collision it would be a miracle if there was not feeling—natural feeling which we all understand and respect; but it is to be hoped that this will yield to the softening influence of time, of the enjoyment of equal rights, and of the habitual cultivation of mutual forbearance, and especially to the soothing effect of such celebrations as this, where all may unite as fellow-citizens in recalling memories, traditions and glories that are the common property of all. mon property of all. Ours is not the only country in which

there have been civil commotions and bloodshed. France, which is so united to-day, has been toro and lacerated by the ficrest convulsions that earth has known. And England, hacked and butchered for an age by the remorseless factions of Yorkites and Lancastrians, has yet become what she is to-day -peaceful, prosperous, united and power-ful.

ful.

There are other considerations which should not be altogether overlooked. To generous natures it is more agreeable to indulge the kindly than the resentful emotions. Benevolence is wisdom. The wise man said: "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for but of it are the issues of life." The revengeful passions often rediligence, for but of it are the issues of life." The revengeful passions often recoil upon themselves. A chronic state of suspicion, jeniousy and dissatisfaction is not promotive of happiness or prosperity in the case of an individual, a family or a nation. Unhappy is the condition of that people whose duty as citizens is at war with their sentiments as men, and who cannot without insincerity speak of their political associates as friends and fellow-citizens.

THE SOUTH NOT UNCIVIL. If these precepts of good citizenship are violated, it will not be done by the Southern people, whose excuse for so doing would be greater than could be urged for others. for others. It is sometimes charged however, that the defeated section, sensinowever, that the defeated section, sensitive and proud, is inclined to be exclusive and wanting in that hospitality and comity to persons from the victorious section, so becoming in associates and equals. This we declare to be a misapprehension. We desire and welcome all respectable persons who come among us really and truly as immigrants with their property and household order. section by the affinities and the cohesive power of public plunder. They were stated. They were the permeable provided to the permeable provided to

the gospel of hate, and to perpetuate strife between the sections and races.

In support of just, liberal and broad views and sentiments, Lievoke the name stered by the late war, justice and kind sellings between the races in their new elations, and "peace on earth, good will

We owe duties to ourselves. Of these Wa owe duties to ourselves. Of these the first in importance is to cherish a modest self-respect. Defeated as we have been, reduced to poverty as we are, nothing has occurred for which we should be ashamed. Defeat is humiliating, but it is not always disgraceful. Success in battle is no better test of right than the inability to walk over the red-hot picughshares is a proof of guilt. The arbitrament of arms does not reach the essential quality of right; but there being no appeal it is practically final. E. story is full of such judgments rendered by the sword.

"Eternal right, though all else full.

of factings of fellowship. These gas will be kept. It has never been get as one of the faults of our people than they are untrainful of wanting thousands are untrainful of wanting thousands are untrainful of wanting thousands are interested by the property of the fault of the fault are so divided and so shade into the fault in case of conflict the po-

Lition of the citizer, is one of embarra's ington of a new Republic. Vac Victis! iction of the citizer, is one of embarrasment; and in that case obedience to his
State, which protects him and has a right
to command him, has in it nothing of the
treachery, infidelity and moral depravity
of treason. Loyalty, like charity, begins
at home. Its most sacred obligations
originate at the fireside for wife, children
and friends, and then expand until they
embrace the country. When the State
rears her standard and commands the
obedience of her sons, it is a solecism in
terms to call the rightful obedience she
exacts treason in any odious sense. This terms to call the rightful obedience she exacts treason in any odious sense. This principle was recognized by England, so tenacious of the loyalty of her subjects, when at the close of the Wars of the Roses she declared, in the famous statute of Henry the Seventh, that obedience to a de facto government is not treason. Our case is much stronger, for the State Government is admitted by all to be also de facto.

de facto.

It cannot be dishonorable to follow It cannot be dishonorable to follow earnest convictions at the risk of life and all that life holds dear. That is the line on which heroes fall, martyrs die and patriots are made immortal. But while we claim this for ourselves we should be willing to grant it to others. Fidelity to the death is the highest test of sincerity, and the just and brave true soldiers, whether they wore the grey or the blue, are always willing to respect honest convictions baptized in blood. I venture to predict that this will be the universal voice of the whole country and of the world when the clouds of passion and prejudice shall the clouds of passion and prejudice shall have rolled away.

There is another duty incumbent on us in connection with this subject—the sol-

emn obligation, as sacred as honor itself, out of our slender means to care for those of our companions who lost their limbs or were otherwise disabled in the strugor were otherwise disabled in the strug-gle. All established governments, not excepting that of the Turk, delight to make prevision for their disabled soldiers. But it is not one of the least misfortunes of an unsuccessful effort to establish a government, that the maimed and wound-ed are cast upon the cold charity of the world without half-pay, bounty or pen-sion. Unable to labor, they have no support but the voluntary contributions support but the voluntary contributions of friends, and the consciousness of duty

But there is a higher and more tender obligation—that of providing for the helpless ones, the widows and orphans of comrades who fell. And what shall we say of those comrades themselves who lie buried on every battle-field from Gettysgrateful government to erect monuments for them; but, loved companions, sleep sweetly in your soldier graves, you shall not be forgotten! When we provide, as best we can, for those for whom you died, we will mingle with the pious act some tears for you. In that grand army, marshalled on fame's eternal camping-ground, now as in the former time their old leader is their companion, and I am sure that, living or dead, with or without monuments, there can be no disgrace in being with that perfect type, of his coun-trymen and exponent of the Southern soldier—Robert Edmund Lee.

WASHINGTON AND LEE. If we had a modern Plutarch to write If we had a modern Plutarch to write the "parallel/lives" of the great men of this Continent, I know of no man whose character could be weighed and balanced with that of Washington but Gen. Lee. The pervading tone of both characters was the same—well balanced, self-con-tained, prudent and conservative, devoted to truth and willing to autic.

It has sometimes been charged as a matter impugning the good citizenship of the Southern people that since the war they have been identical in political opinion and action. The complaint as made takes the form of an arraignment of "the Solid South." Whether the unanimity of a people be a just ground of reproach against them depends entirely upon the principles on which they are united. It is hoped that all are united for virtue in the abstract. If by this complaint it is implied that the people of the Southern States, morbid from misfortune, are united in opposition to measures, right or wrong, and for purposes of obstruction and revenge, it is a great injustice, and one calculated to plores. A fellow-feeling makes us wondrous kind. The calamities and sufferings of the Southern States being the same, it would be strange indeed if they were not unanimous in seeking relief, and upon all questions touching their common condition. There is nothing duty as good citizens, in being united—and they are good citizens in the Revolution. There is nothing the could not draw his sword against the bosom of his mother, Virginia. He resigned his commission, left comrades and friently, and cast in his lot with his people, "bone of his bone and flesh of his field." The separation cost him also a strugele, but his deliberate, conscientions, and the make it their business to preach the gospe, of hate, and to perpetuate strife between the sections and races.

Lee was a true and loyal citizen for Washington. He Harry," had been famous in the Revolute of Washington. He had shorite of Washington. He had shorite of Washington and Lee both were leaders to make a war all the wisdom, constancy and fortitude that distinguished his prototype in the first great Revolution.

Washington. He Harry," had been famous in the Revolution. Marking was already a distinguished officer in the army. I remember one splendid feat in Mexico which was the dawning of his fame. On the dark and storming value of the 19th August, 1847, he crossed on foot the alm which he had been invited to take a commanding position in the impending struggle between the States. He considered well, and took his position from principle. He could not draw his sword against the bosom of his mother, Virginia. He resigned his commission, left comrades and frient, and cast in his lot with his people, "bone of his bone and flesh of his flesh." The separation cost him also a struggle, but his deliberate, conscientious, and flial resolution he maintained with heroic firraness to the bitter end—illustrating all the wisdom, constancy and fortitude that distinguished his prototype in the first great Revolution.

Washington and Lee both were leaders of their countymen in defence of their country. They were both charged with

In support of just, liberal and broad views and sentiments, Libroke the name of Washington. He has long ago departed from us, but he has long ago departed from the has and courtesies of chivalric wartare. They had precisely the same difficulties about the exchange of prisoners. It is day, he would now, as in the olden time, counsel reconciliation, justice and peace and contempt those hopping the has a new government. The very first lish a new government. lish a new government. The very first form in which loyalty expresses its hatred of opposition, is the refusal to re-cognize those who fall into their hands cognize those who fall into their hands considered or opposition with the common as prisoners of war. One of the first letters Washington wrote after taking comwealth, I bid you welcome, thrice welmand of the army at Boston was to Gen. Come to the hearts and homes of the Palmetto State.

It is the constitutional right of every spin and the constitution are constitutional right of every spin and the constitution and the constitution are constitutional right of every spin and the constitution are constitution as the constitution and the constitution are constitution as the constitution and the constitution are constitution and the constitution are constitution and the constitution are constitution as the constitution are constitution as the constitution are constitution as the constitution are constitution and the constitution are constitution and the constitution are constitution as the constitution are constitution as the constitution are constitution and the constitution are constitution as the constitution are constitution and the constitution are constitution are constitution as the constitution are constitution and constitution are constitution are constitution as the constitution are constitution as the constitution are constitution a

overwhelmed by superior numbers and property confiscated and his country in rulus, sad and sorrowful, but without unproperty confiscated and his country in ruins, sad and sorrowful, but without unmanly repining, he retired to a quiet literary retreat in the beautiful Valley of Virginia, where his name was again associated with that of Washington, and there, sustained by the consciousness of patriotic intentions and duty well performed, he exhibited a dignity, scrouity, and strength of soul, which can be developed by nothing but misfortune. Having failed to maintain the government established by his immediate country men, his patriotic efforts were then directed to remove the bitterness engendered by the strife, and restore concord between the sections lately in arms. In the midst of his usofulness, in the meridian of life, enthroned in the hearts of his old soldiers, surrounded by loving friends, and supported by that sympathy which is always excited by virtue in misfortune, he too was laid to rest in the bosom of the mother of States and statesmen, upon whose soil he first saw the light, whose orders he obeyed, whose hearthstones he defended, whose flag he bore so gallant's, and whose people he loved so well.

What a just pride for our section of the

loved so well.

What a just pride for our section of the work y what an especial glory for Virginia, to have produced two such men!
That grand old State has a long list of immortal names; but if she had none save Washington and Lee, these alone would vindicate her civilization to the remotest representation. motest generations. Successful rebellion becomes patriotism. Let us honor Washington as the fortunate leader of the armies that achieved our independence; as the founder of our institutions and the great exemplar of the Continent. But let us not forget to drop one silent tear to the memory of Lee, the great leader of the Army of Northern Virginia which carried upon its bayonets the fortunes of the Confederate South—the true representative of his results. sentative of his people, and the counter-part of Washington in all things but suc-

THE WASHINGTON ARTILLERY.

Gentlemen of the Washington Artillery:
I am indebted to your kindness for the
honor of being with you to-day. You
called me from professional labors in the
battle of life—in these days indeed a battle. To respond to your call would be a pleasure at any time, but at this particu-

only remains to say a few words to be personally.

You have many reasons for pride and congratulation. You have a right to be proud of your home—this grand old city so deservedly famous for the generous hospitality and high culture of her citizens. Charleston has been consplucous in every great conflict of this country, from the time prior to the Declaration of Independence, when the fleet of Sir Peter Parker, shattered and shivered by the Palmetto pen on yonder island, was driven ever the bar—until more recently Fort Sumter, though in ruins, frowns defiance o'er the deep, and, like the dying glediator,

Bearing the immortal name of Washington, there is a pleasing appropriateness in celebrating his birthday under your auspices. This good fortune is enhanced by your being on this occasion the representative of the newly organized citizen soldiery of the State—who, ignored, overslaughed and cisbanded during the dark times, have, in connection with good government, angulito existence good government, sp. ang into existence armed cap-a-pic like Minerva from the head of Jove.

head of Jove.

It is also a peculiar felicity that on this day of kindness and good fellowship—springing from a common pride in Washington, and a sense of a common country and common duties and destinies—you have a reasy to be proved guests. have present as your honored guests, uniting with you in the patriotic services of the day, distinguished citizen soldiers from other cities of the State, as well as from sister States—from Georgia, the Diomed of the Revolution, the youngest of the old Thirteen that followed Washington, but now the Ermire State of the South and from Virgin in the mether of South, and from Virginia, the mother of Patrick Henry, who kindled the fires of resistance—of Thomas. Jefferson, who wrote the Declaration of Independence—and of George Washington, who achieved that independence with his

Friends and fellow-citizens, Washington's birthday, which should always make us one, this year, from a sense of contrast with the recent past, brings to contrast with the recent past, brings to us unwonted brightness and joy. It is to us indeed a day of rejoicing; and when to this is added the pleasure of your kind visit and sympathy, we verily believe the year of jubilee has come. Georgians, Virginians, Carolinians, countrymen all, in the name of the Washington Artillery, in the name of the City of Charleston, in the name of the citizen soldiery, and of the whole Commonwealth, I bid you welcome, thrice welcome to the hearts and homes of the Palmetto State.

of the principles which actuate them be what it may, they suppose that they act from the noblest of all principles—love of freedom and their country. The obligations arising from humanity are universally binding."

But there is one particular in which the parallel must become a contrast.

Washington had the good fortune to be successful in his rebellion, and, after seven long years of incredible toil and suffering, to spend the evening of his days in peace and prosperity, enjoying the liberties he had achieved aim a glory transcending that ever before given to man.

It is the constitutional right of every citizen to bear arms. It is not only his privilege but his duty in view of the fact that liberty in its last analysis is but the blood of the brave. The theory of our government is that we are not to rely upon a standing armsy excepts as ancledus of educated soldiers around which, as accussion requires, the citizens may raily for the defence of home and country. Citizen soldiers are never dangerous to liberty. They are but the people in their defensive armor—the phase they present and the attitude they take for the protection of their property, their families and their dearest rights. They are our safety in trouble and at all times our man.

Lee, though animated by sentiments as pure and long, was unsuccessful. It was not allowed to him to be the new Wash- only a part of the good accomplished by

Steam Engines, Boilers, Cotton Presses, Grist Mills, AND SAW MILL GEARING,
But you have a special squrce of pride in get the hoiorable record of your own company, Organized and chartered in 1844 under Capt. Peter Della Torre, and Lieuts. Walter, Doucin and DeSaussure, it will soon betime to celebrate your semi-centennial. Your organization has been kept up either as company, society, or club, during the whole of the thirty-fig to years from that time to this day—the most eventful period in the history of the country. It would be interesting, but time will not permit, to pass in review the successive efficers, down to Capt. Elison A. Smyth and his officers, and the muster-roll of the mean, numbering, as I am informed, about three hundred. I cannot, however, refrain from touching on some of the incidents in your history. Whan you were young in years, in 1846, the Palmetto Regiment, as famous fo its services as for its sufferings, was raised for the Mexican war. Of that devoted regiment Charless ton furnished Company F, which was for the most part formed from your members. Under the gallant Capt. Winder 1820 and 8 feet wheel and pinion.

SULLIVAN & CO., Agents, Anderson, S. C. Oct 1, 1877.

Will belle, \$4.50 years in \$7.50 and \$12 per set.

Will belle, \$4.50 years in \$7.50 and \$12 per set.

Would respectfully call attention to ten new patterns of Patenti Iron Railings; can be undered. I cannot, however, refrain from touching on some of the incidents in your history. Whan you were young in years, in 1846, the Palmetto Regiment, as famous fo its services as for its sufferings, was raised for the Mexican war. Of that devoted regiment Charless ton furnished Company F, which was for the most part formed from your members. Under the gallant Capt. Winder 1820 and \$1.50 years and shared in all the glories of that moders of the the country of the State to the state of the state of the state of the work of the state of th

war summoned every son of the State to uphold her standard and defend her soil. Possible sectional jealousies and cultivation of the State to uphold her standard and defend her soil. Possible sectional jealousies and corrupt misting sentiments of an enlarged patriotism. The life of Washington is a standing exhortation to his countrymen in behalf of hortation to h When in later times the bugle blast of the mind involuntarily recalls the pencilnote which Napoleon wrote on the pommel of his saddle while his cuirassiers in
full view were sweeping as with a tempest the stricken field of Eylau—"The
horse guards have covered themselves
with glory."

When the bugles sang truce and the

war was ended you returned to the pursuits of peace. Leaving your fallen comrades on the battle-field, you reached your desolate homes penniless and friendless. Your property destroyed, yourselves under the ban of treason and excluded by allege and strangering the same and excluded under the ban of treason and excluded by aliens and strangers from all places of honor or profit, you had to battle for subsistence; but you kept your faith, and, in common with your countrymen, discharged as best you could all the duties of good citizens. After a period, not long indeed, but which to us seemed an age, by one herculean effort of our people deliverance came; and when the expressed will of the people, which proclaimed that deliverance was about to be set aside, you were the first company

expressed will of the people, which proclaimed that deliverance was about to be
set aside, you were the first company
in the State to cender your services to
defend the right and maintain the triumph
of good government that had been
acheived by unparalelled exertions, selfcontrol and passive heroism.

Happily the title of government is not
disputed now. Troops no longer occupy
the Capitol. We breathe more freely.
The day is breaking. Good omens are
around us; and it is ours to act with
that moderation, justice and wisdom,
which will prove we deserved our tardy
good fortune, and contribute to make it
perpetual. Peace has her victories not
less renowned than war. Let us on this
great holiday recur to former times and
first principles. There was nothing
about Washington more decidedly marked than his life-long opposition to sectional bitterness and party strife. He
was broad in his wiews and catholic in
all his sentiments. Imbibe his spirit,
emulate his virtues, and we shall yet all his sentiments. Imbibe his spirit, emulate his virtues, and we shall yet have a peaceful and prosperous country. His great example is more useful to us now than ever before. Keep faith with scrupulous fidelity. Make no false or unmanly recautations, but speak the truth with firmness, and modesty. Harbor no feelings of revenge, but cultivate kindly sentiments. Respect the honest convictions of others and demand the same for your own without self-represent same for your own without self-reproach or shame or sense of inferiority to living

In our condition of restored liberty lo our condition of res'ored liberty, looking back upon the Stygian pool from which we have just escaped—horreseo referens—and having faith in the zosiatless power of truth, justice, endurance and virtue, we may well adopt the godlike invocation of the apirit Demogorgon to Prometheus Unbound—

gergon to Prometheus Unbound—
Gentleness, virtue, wisdom and endurance,
These are the seals of that most firm assurance
Which bar the pit over destruction's strength.
These are the spells by which to reassume
An empire o'er the disentangled doom.
To suffer wees which hope thinks infinite;
To forgive wrongs darker than death or night;
To defy power which seems omnipotent;
To love and bear; to hope, till hope creates
From its own wreek the thing it contemplates;
Neither to change, nor falter, nor repent;
This, like thy glory, Titan is to be
Good, great and joyous, beautiful and free;
This is alone life, joy, empire and victory.

Two years ago a drover started from California with 4,000 sheep. He has just arrived in Texas, having driven the flock all the way, assisted by two well-trained dogs. The sheep have increased in numbers, and frequent stops for pas-torage have kept them in good condition.

They are intended for slaughter in the
Eastern market.

—The mildness of the weather has

The mildness of the weather has greately interferred with business and the marekting of crops in the West. The corn crop in Illinois alone is estimated at 270,000,000 bushels, and the wheat crop at 32,500,000 bushels. The greater part of this still remains to make trafficial in some form for the railways.

—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman writes that he has cured many cases of hydrophobia in men and cattle by the use of eleampane. The first dose for a man is one and a half ounces of eleampane root bruised, put in a pint of new milk and reduced to one-half by boiling, to be taken at one dose in the morning, fasting until afternoon. The

norning, fasting until afternoon. The ecampane treated in a similar manner and the third dose the same as the second to pe taken every other day. This rem-edy, Mr. Shomaker says, has been used in and about Philadelphia over 40 years with great success.

Hardware.

CONGAREE IRON WORKS COLUMBIA, S. C.

John Alexander, Proprietor. Reduced Prices Vertical Cane Mill.

Steam Engines, Boilers, Cotton Presses, Grist Mills,
AND SAW MILL GEARING,
fall kinds to order. IRON and BRASS CASTINGS on short notice and most reasons.

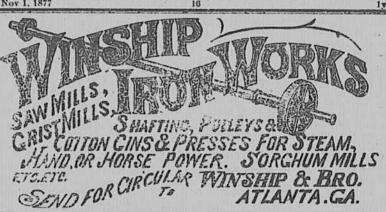
AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, Nov. 1, 1877.

MY customers know that I have heretofore led the "PURSITURE" trade of the South, in style, quality and prices. The time has some when these goods can be purchased as cheap from me as in the North and West. I do not go backwards, but continually raise the standard of my goods, and add never styles. I have made reductions in prices wherever possible, and spared no expense to place in your hands a Price List that will help you to purchase goods. I respectfully invite you to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Orders by mail will receive as much attention as if given in person. It won! make the list too large to describe and copy all the different prices of Bedroom, Parlo aits, Dining Room, Office, Standing, Parlor and Ladies! Desks, Secretaries, Dwarf Libraries, and Book Cases, manufactured by me, and therefore, this list contains only a few of the prices of goods kept by me.

Thanking you for past favors, I remain, yours respectfully,

G. V. DeGRAAF.

No charge for Drayage or for Packing, Nov 1, 1877





What others say about Tutt's Expectorant. Had Asthma Thirty Years.

BALTIMORE, February 3, 1875.

"I have had Asthma thirty years, and never found a medicine that had such a happy effect."

W. F. HOGAN, Charles 3t.

W. F. HOGAN, Charles St. A Child's Idea of Merit, "Tutt's Expectorant is familiar name in my house My wife thinks it the best medicine to the world, and the children any it is "nicer than molasses candy." NOAH WOODWAND, 101 N. Peydras St. "Six, and all Croupy."

"I am the mother of six children; all of them have been croupy. Without Tut's Expectorant, I do a think they could have survived some of the attacks. It is a mother's blessing."

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on the 19th day of March Daxt, and for a
discharge from their exit administration.

Feb 14, 1575 SI 5